THURSDAY, *March* 31, 1768. THE [NUMB. 99.]

# VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

*Mr.* RIND,

SOMETIME ago I troubled you with an ODE for NEW YEAR's DAY, which (tho' very late) you favour'd with a Place in your Gazette. I have herewith sent you two Pieces, one for GOOD FRIDAY, the other for EASTER DAY, which if you pleaſe to inſert, are at your Service, from

Sir, Your conſtant Reader, A. B.

## A SACRED ODE; *for* GOOD FRIDAY.

SING *heavenly* Muſe! tune your celeſtial Lays;
Solemn and melancholy, as you rove:
To your *eternal* KING ſmooth Numbers raiſe,
And ſing the FUN'RAL of the GOD of *Love*.
The righteous BRANCH of great Renown,
That ROSE of *Sharon*; *Sion's* PRIDE
From the bleſt *Realms* of Joy came down,
Or Man eternally had dy'd.
Behold the PRINCE of *Peace* betray'd!
He bows *his* mighty *Head*!
*I thirſt* (" the GOD of *Nature* ſaid")
And adds,—"'Tis FINISHED."
See from *his* Side,
The Crimſon Tide
Of *Blood* and *Water*!—See
By direful Bands,
His *Feet* and *Hands*,
Nail'd to the ſhameful Tree!
Weep *Angels*—Weep angelic *Hoſt*,
Your *Sovereign* LORD yields up the *Ghoſt*!
Weep Man; let Floods of Tears o'erflow thine Eyes,
For on Mount *Calvary* your REDEEMER dies.——

II.

The *Sun* aſham'd at ſuch a diſmal Sight,
Veil'd from this gloomy *World* it's chearing Light;
Peals of loud Thunder, dreadful roar'd around,
And flaming Light'nings ſcorch'd the trembling Ground!
Earth from its Centre ſhook! the rending Rocks
And ſolemn Tombs their Secrets did diſcloſe;
While horrid Dread th' aſtoniſh'd Nation ſhocks,
And from the nauſeous Graves the *Dead* aroſe!
Victorious Love!—The great immortal KING,
By taſting *Death*—diſarm'd *Death*'s mortal Sting;
Chain'd the grim *Tyrant* as his abject Slave,
And bade Defiance to the darkſome Grave.

III.

Sing Oh! ye *Heavens*.—Sing ye *Sons* of Light,
Rejoice ye *Saints* that ſaw the unequall'd Sight;
Join the glad Chorus all ye *Orbs* on high,
For you beheld the great MESSIAH die.
Chiefly ye *Sons* of *Men* unite,
To raiſe your grateful Voice;
With Raptures of unfeign'd Delight
Ye ranſom'd *Souls* rejoice.
With Thanks unbounded ſwell your Song;
Oh! join the bleſt ſeraphic *Throng*,
In endleſs Praiſes due;
And as ye celebrate this DAY,
All penitent devoutly pray,
To HIM that *dy'd* for *You*.
For worthy is the LAMB that once was ſlain,
Of *Pray'r* and *Praiſe* in every tuneful Strain;
*Honor* and *Glory*, *Power* and *Love* be given,
To HIM *who* DY'D that *we* might live in *Heaven*.

## An ODE *for* EASTER DAY.

RECICITATIVE.

NOW is CHRIST ris'n;—Now MESSIAH reigns;
The *Grave* is conquer'd;—*Satan* bound in Chains.
ANGELS, that roll'd the truſty ſtone away,
Join your glad Songs to celebrate this DAY:
With golden Harps and every tuneful String,
Make Skies reſound and echoing Valleys ring.
Chiefly ye Sons of Men your Voices raiſe,
And with loud Organs ſound your SAVIOUR's Praiſe.

AIR.

Tranſporting News the Fair Ones bring;——
Sad melancholy wave:
For our REDEEMER, GOD and KING,
Is riſen from the *Grave*.
Now *Death* where is thy boaſted Pow'r?
How vain thy Triumph in that Hour,
The ranſom'd world ſhall tell!
On thy ſad Head the Blow reſounds,
The fatal ſting thy boſom wounds,
And levels thee with Hell.

DUET.

Oh! *Grave* where is thy victory?
How ſoon thy Triumph's o'er?
The SON of GOD no more ſhall die,
Nor in thy gloomy Cavern lie,
Henceforth for evermore.

CHORUS.

ANGELS and *Men* tranſported cry,
*All Glory be to* GOD *on high*:
Now join the ſweet triumphant Lay,
For JESUS CHRIST is ris'n To-DAY;
Ye Organs Hallelujahs play,
Our SAVIOUR CHRIST is ris'n To-DAY.

## MONITOR VI.

*Oppreſſion, tyranny, and power uſurp'd,*
*Draw all the vengeance of his arm upon them.*
CATO.

WHY, my friend, ſaid a Gentleman the other day, do you employ your time in writing on Liberty, which may poſſibly bring you into ſome difficulties or danger; when you might uſe it ſo much more to your own emolument?—Becauſe Liberty is the very idol of my ſoul, the parent of virtue, the nurſe of heroes, the diſpenſer of general happineſs; becauſe ſlavery is the monſtrous mother of every abominable vice, and every atrocious ill; becauſe the liberties of my country are invaded, and in danger of entire deſtruction, by the late acts of the Britiſh parliament; becauſe I would with joy be the ſacrifice to the re-eſtabliſhment of them, upon a ſure and ſolid foundation. Very many there are infinitely more able than myſelf, to ſupport the rights of their country, and why they comply not with this moſt cogent of all duties, I cannot divine. Perhaps they think not with me, that it is the duty of every man to pay the tribute of *ſpeaking out*, to his country; to rouſe the ſpirit of Liberty, to proteſt againſt what he cannot prevent, and claim, without ceaſing, what he cannot by his own ſtrength recover. And ſurely no mortal can aſpire to a higher ſtation or to greater glory, than that of being on every occaſion, the ſupport of good, the controul of bad government, and the guardian of public liberty.

When I conſider the willingneſs and alacrity, with which the people reſign the greateſt part of the fruits of their labour, for the eaſe and luxury of their Governors; for which they expect, in return, protection to their perſons, and ſecurity in the free uſe of the remaining pittance; I am fired with indignation, at the ingratitude and wickedneſs of thoſe, who envying them the free enjoyment even of that pittance, would urge them ſtill further, endeavour arbitrarily to extort from them the laſt farthing, and have their perſons at devotion, who would put ſaddles upon the backs, and bridles in the mouths of the reſt of the community, that they themſelves might ſecurely ſpur and goad them, as the wantonneſs of vice, the inſatiability of avarice, or the atrociouſneſs of cruelty may ſuggeſt. Theſe are the views of tyrants and their minions, theſe were the views of him who deviſed the ſtamp-act for *America*, and the reſt of thoſe acts, of which we are now complaining. We have ever contributed both in men and money, with the utmoſt of our abilities, to the ſupport of government; but we have done it *conſtitutionally*, by our *own conſent*, given in our *ſeveral aſſemblies* to the *requiſitions of our Sovereign*; what then do theſe new acts aim at, but the extorting from us as *ſlaves*, the remainder of that which we *gave* as *freemen?* The aboliſhing, or what is the ſame, the rendering our aſſemblies nugatory and uſeleſs, by veſting the diſpoſal of our property, and the arbitration of our liberty, and the diſpenſation of juſtice, in a *Britiſh* miniſter and *Britiſh* parliament. That we may be rein'd and ſpurred at will, that our properties, our lives, and every thing that is dear and ſacred among men, may be at the abſolute diſpoſal of thoſe, who inſtead of being under any controul from us, under any neceſſity to treat us with tenderneſs and prudence, will have all the incitements, that can urge men inflamed by power, miſled by folly, and ſtimulated by ambition, to exhauſt us with abſurd or continual exactions, and ſink us down with mercileſs and unremitting oppreſſions.

Is any imagination capable of conceiving a people more abſolute, more abject ſlaves, than when they are taxed, not only without their conſent, but directly contrary to their expreſs will? Yet this muſt be the ſtate of the *Americans*, if taxed by the *Britiſh* parliament, when they chuſe repreſentatives for that purpoſe. The very idea of it is abſurd, is monſtrous, big with iniquity, ſtupidity and evil; nor is it wonderful, that more than an hundred years ſhould have paſſed away, before the man was born who could deviſe ſo vile a complication of tyranny and folly.

The attempt of any miniſter, to take from us the right of giving our money by our own conſent (of which, from long experience we know the value, and how eſſential it is to our freedom) to annihilate our own repreſentative, and conſtitute an unlimited authority over us, deſerves ſurely no better treatment, than that of being branded as tyrannous and fooliſh. Taxing us *againſt our expreſs will*, is adding inſult to oppreſſion; doing it *without our conſent*, is taking from us at once all our property. For what property can I have in that, which another may take from me, rightfully, without my conſent? "To tax me, without conſent, is little better, if at all, than down right robbing me. I am ſure the great patriots of liberty and property, the free people of *England*, cannot think of ſuch a thing but with abhorrence." *

There are ſome who think, they fully juſtify this oppreſſion on the *Americans*, by ſaying, that there are great numbers of people in *Great Britain*, who never vote for a repreſentative, yet are taxed by the *Britiſh* parliament. This, as ſophiſtry often does, ſeems to carry weight with it; but it is a mere petitio principii, a begging the queſtion. We are not *contending that our rabble, or all unqualified perſons*, ſhall have the right of voting, or not be taxed; but that the *freeholders and electors*, whoſe right accrues to them from the common law, or from charter, ſhall not be deprived of that right; and let any man ſhew me one inſtance in *Great-Britain* where a man, ſo qualified, does not vote for a repreſentative. Is it not then moſt pitiful, moſt deteſtable ſophiſtry, to tell us that becauſe there are a number of people in *Great-Britain*, who are, by the conſtitution, *unqualified* to vote for a repreſentative, and yet are taxed, therefore all the people in *America*, who are *qualified*, ſhall be treated in the ſame manner? This is truly Grenvillian reaſoning, a confuſion of abſurdity and injuſtice, too flagrant to be extenuated, too groſs to admit of exaggeration. When ſuch arguments are uſed, to juſtify the uſurpation of our liberties; it is ſurely time for the people of *England* to be alarmed, leſt, when tyranny, which from its nature knows no bounds, becomes unſatiated with deſpotic rule in *America*, the ſame argument ſhould be turned upon them, and an arbitrary miniſter ſhould ſay, that, *as one third of the people of* Britain *have been long taxed without their conſent, it can be no injury or injuſtice to reduce the reſt to the ſame condition.* And certainly the having enſlaved *America*, under the ſhadow of ſuch reaſoning, will be no feeble precedents for trying its efficacy in *Great-Britain*. It is true nothing but *force* will ever accommodate it to our comprehenſions *here*: and a *ſtanding army*, actually increaſed, or maintained *in America*, may one day give it the ſame weight *there*. Certain it is, that the *Britiſh* grandeur and conſtitution, ſtands or falls with us; we are her natural and neceſſary ſupport, and when we fall, it muſt be like the ſtrong man, embracing the pillars of her conſtitution, and its ruins will follow us.

Some of my countrymen ſeem to think, that as we are weak, we ſhould be ſilent; and endeavour, by manufacturing for ourſelves, to convince *Great-Britain* of our importance to her proſperity; and therefore induce her to treat us with more tenderneſs, juſtice and reſpect.

But they muſt pardon me, for differing with them; for though I am well ſatisfied that we might ſupply ourſelves with manufactures, and thereby give a very ſenſible wound to the trade of *Britain*, yet this is but an inadequate method of vindicating our rights. Our view ſhould be to *re-eſtabliſh our conſtitution*; not to injure or quarrel with the people of *Britain*: And when I have adviſed the forming aſſociations for the encouragement of manufactures, it was chiefly with this intention, that if the inexorable ſeverity of *Britain* ſhould refuſe us redreſs, we might not be abſolutely dependant upon her for the neceſſaries of life. The bond of union between *Great-Britain* and *America*, is *ſupport* from us, *protection* from her; ſhould we no longer continue to ſupply her with raw materials, and conſume her manufactures, that union would be diſſolved. I therefore cannot think this method altogether eligible, neither do I conceive it adequate. For to what purpoſe ſhall we ſave money, which others may take away at pleaſure?

The Farmer has already, in his very uſeful letters, developed, with great ſagacity, the deſigns and tendency of the late act concerning *America*; and he has with equal perſpicuity and political learning warned us of their conſequences, and exhorted us againſt permitting encroachments; which, however ſmall at firſt, will ſoon be drawn into precedents for the moſt dangerous and oppreſſive invaſions of Liberty. Suffer me to add my feeble voice to

* *Theſe are the words of an able politician and generous patriot,* Mr. Molyneux, *in his defence of* Ireland, *againſt its being bound by acts of the* Britiſh *parliament; and it is worth remarking, that an anſwer written to it, and dedicated to the Lord Chancellor* Somers, *diſclaims the right of taxing* Ireland, *but maintains the juſtice of a ſupreme juriſdiction; it is therefore probable that this was the opinion of my Lord* Somers; *indeed the idea of taxing without conſent is too monſtrous ever to have entered the head of any one but an abandoned tyrant. With reſpect to America, this remained to be the chef d'oeuvre of Mr.* Grenville.

his, and exhort you to ſuppreſs the diſeaſe in its infancy; leſt it arrive to a degree of violence, dangerous in its effects, and uncertain in its remedy.

It is eaſy to ſhew, that the right aſſumed by any one of the three acts of Parliament, already ſpecified, if given up, would be ſufficient to enſlave us. As the influence of money and places generally procures to the miniſter, a majority in Parliament in the conduct, even of *Britiſh* affairs, it will certainly be ſecure in thoſe of *America*. This right may therefore be conſidered, as *in the crown and its miniſter*.

Let us ſuppoſe then, that the miniſter poſſeſſed the right alone of forming *a revenue by duties*, upon goods imported from *Great-Britain*; what would be the conſequence? Either that we muſt ceaſe to take any goods whatever from *Britain*, and therefore diſſolve the union between us; or the miniſter would have it in his power, to raiſe money upon us at pleaſure. Our Aſſemblies would then be of no uſe, we ſhould have no reſtraint upon the crown, no method of ingratiating ourſelves with our Sovereign by granting him aids; the crown would have obtained a perpetual revenue from us, which the Commons of *Britain* know would be ſo injurious to their liberties, that they have ever guarded againſt it with unremitting vigilance. Under the influence of ſuch a right, we ſhould experience the fate of the *Roman* people, in the deplorable times of their ſlavery, and be fleeced by every exaction which the ingenuity of tax gatherers could deviſe; * and we ſhould, like that miſerable people, pay tributes, not by law and reaſon, but at the will of the miniſter. † We ſhould be ſlaves.

But if we poſſeſſed, as we ought, the right of granting money for a revenue, by our own Aſſemblies only; and the miniſter had either that of *ſupporting and quartering troops upon us at will*, or of *ſuſpending our legiſlature* at his pleaſure, we ſhould, in the ſame manner, be reduced to ſlavery; for unleſs our elections are free, they are uſeleſs; and how eaſy it would be for a miniſter to force and form them to his own purpoſes, with troops at his devotion, is ſelf evident. The Parliament of *Britain*, has therefore taken care to enact that no troops ſhall ever be near the places of their election. In a ſimilar manner, would the ſuſpending power operate to force the voice of the repreſentative body, tho' freely choſen, ſo that the crown and its miniſter would, by this ſingle right, be arbitrary in *America*. It is ſuch a power as this, that renders the Parliament of *France* uſeleſs to the people, and enables their Monarch to rule without controul. In ſhort, freedom in electing our members, who ſhall with a free voice give our conſent to the taxes laid upon us, is an indiſpenſable requiſite to the preſervation of our liberty; it is the eſſence of our conſtitution, and every attempt to violate it, is dangerous and alarming.

We therefore, my countrymen, muſt never ceaſe to remonſtrate againſt every ſuch attempt; and to claim our rights without fear or intermiſſion; we muſt imitate the illuſtrious example of the *Britiſh* Barons in their

Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari.
*We will not have the conſtitution chang'd.*

* Tacitus, *after giving a long liſt of taxes, under which they groan'd, adds* et quæ alia, exactionibus illicitis nomina publicani invenerent.

† Sub imperatoribus vectigalia, non lege ac ratione, ſed arbitratu imperatorum proceſſerunt. Buling de trib: et vectig: P. R.

# LETTERS

*From a* FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* BRITISH *Colonies.*

## LETTER XII.

*My dear Countrymen,*

SOME ſtates have loſt their liberty by *particular accidents*: But this calamity is generally owing to the *decay of virtue*. A *people* is travelling faſt to deſtruction, when *individuals* conſider *their* intereſts as diſtinct from *thoſe of the public*. Such notions are fatal to their country, and to themſelves. Yet how many are there, ſo *weak* and *ſordid* as to *think* they perform *all the offices of life*, if they earneſtly endeavour to increaſe their own *wealth, power*, and *credit*, without the leaſt regard for the ſociety, under the protection of which they live; who, if they can make an *immediate profit to themſelves*, by lending their aſſiſtance to thoſe, whoſe projects plainly tend to the injury of their country, rejoice in their *dexterity*, and believe themſelves entitled to the character of *able politicians*. Miſerable men! Of whom it is hard to ſay, whether they ought to be moſt the objects of *pity* or *contempt*: But whoſe opinions are certainly as *deteſtable*, as their practices are *deſtructive*.

Tho' I always reflect, with a high pleaſure, on the integrity and underſtanding of my countrymen, which, joined with a pure and humble devotion to the great and gracious author of every bleſſing they enjoy, will, I hope, enſure to them, and their poſterity, all temporal and eternal happineſs; yet when I conſider, that in every age and country there have been bad men, my heart at this threatening period, is ſo full of apprehenſion, as not to permit me to believe, but that there may be ſome on this continent, *againſt whom you ought to be upon your guard*——Men, who either * hold, or expect to hold certain advantages, by ſetting examples of ſervility to their countrymen.——Men, who trained to the employment, or ſelf taught by a natural verſatility of genius, ſerve as decoys for drawing the innocent and unwary into ſnares. It is not to be doubted but that ſuch men will diligently beſtir themſelves on this and every like occaſion, to ſpread the infection of their meanneſs as far as they can. On the plans *they* have adopted, this is *their* courſe. *This* is the method to recommend themſelves to their *patrons*.

From *them* we ſhall learn, how *pleaſant* and *profitable* a thing it is, to be for our *ſubmiſſive* behaviour *well ſpoken of* at *St. James's* or *St. Stephen's*; at *Guildhall*, or the *Royal Exchange*. Specious fallacies will be dreſt up with all the arts of deluſion, to perſuade one colony *to diſtinguiſh herſelf from another*, by unbecoming condeſcenſions, *which will ſerve the ambitious purpoſes of great men* at home, and therefore will be thought by them *to entitle their aſſiſtants in obtaining them* to conſiderable rewards.

Our fears will be excited. Our hopes will be awakened. It will be inſinuated to us, with a plauſible affectation of *wiſdom* and *concern*, how *prudent* it is to pleaſe the *powerful*——how *dangerous* to provoke them——and then comes in the perpetual incantation that freezes up every generous purpoſe of the ſoul in cold, inactive expectation——"that if there is any requeſt to be made, compliance will obtain a favourable attention."

Our *vigilance* and our *union* are *ſucceſs* and *ſafety*. Our *negligence* and our *diviſion* are *diſtreſs* and *death*. They are *worſe*—They are *ſhame* and *ſlavery*. Let us equally ſhun the benumbing ſtillneſs of *overweening ſloth*, and the feveriſh activity of that *ill informed zeal*, which buſies itſelf in maintaining *little, mean* and *narrow* opinions. Let us, with a truly wiſe *generoſity* and *charity*, baniſh and diſcourage all *illiberal diſtinctions*, which may ariſe from differences in *ſituation*, forms of *government*, or modes of *religion*. Let us conſider ourſelves as *men*——*freemen*——*chriſtian freemen*——*ſeparated from the reſt of the world*, and *firmly bound together* by the *ſame rights, intereſts* and *dangers*. Let *theſe* keep our attention inflexibly fixed on the *great objects*, which we muſt *continually regard*, in order to *preſerve thoſe rights*, to *promote thoſe intereſts*, and to *avert theſe dangers*.

Let theſe *truths* be indelibly impreſſed on our minds——*that we cannot be happy, without being free*——that we cannot be free, *without being ſecure in our property*——that we cannot be ſecure in our property *if, without our conſent, others may, as by right, take it away*—that *taxes impoſed on us by parliament*, do thus take it away——that *duties laid for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing money*, are taxes—that attempts to lay ſuch duties *ſhould be inſtantly and firmly oppoſed*——that this oppoſition can never be effectual, *unleſs it is the united effort of theſe provinces*——that therefore *benevolence of temper towards each other*, and *unanimity of counſels*, are eſſential to the welfare of the whole—and laſtly, that for this reaſon, every man amongſt us, who in any manner would encourage either *diſſention, diffidence*, or *indifference* between theſe colonies, is an enemy to *himſelf*, and to *his country*.

The belief of theſe *truths*, I verily think, my countrymen, is indiſpenſably neceſſary to your happineſs. I beſeech you, therefore, "† teach them diligently unto your children, and talk of them when you ſit in your houſes, and when you walk by the way, and when you lie down, and when you riſe up."

*What* have theſe colonies to *aſk*, while they continue free? Or what have they to *dread*, but inſidious attempts to ſubvert their freedom? *Their proſperity* does not depend on *miniſterial favors doled* out to *particular* provinces. *They* form *one* political body, of which *each colony* is a *member*. *Their happineſs* is founded on *their conſtitution*; and is to be promoted, by preſerving that conſtitution in unabated vigor, *throughout every part*. A ſpot, a ſpeck of decay, however ſmall the limb on which it appears, and however remote it may ſeem from the vitals, ſhould be alarming. We have *all the rights* requiſite for our proſperity. The *legal authority* of *Great-Britain* may indeed lay hard reſtrictions upon us; but, like the ſpear of *Telephus*, it will cure as well as wound. Her unkindneſs will inſtruct and compel us, after ſome time, to diſcover, in our *induſtry* and *frugality* ſurpriſing remedies——*if our rights continue unviolated*. For as long as the *products* of our *labor*, and the *rewards* of our *care*, can properly be called *our own*, ſo long it will be worth our while to be *induſtrious* and *frugal*. But if when we plow——ſow—reap—gather and threſh—we find, that we plow——ſow—reap—gather and threſh *for others*, whoſe PLEASURE is to be the SOLE LIMITATION *how much* they ſhall *take* and *how much* they ſhall *leave*, *why* ſhould we repeat the unprofitable toil? *Horſes* and *oxen* are content with *that portion of the fruits of their work*, which their *owners* aſſign them, in order to keep them ſtrong enough to raiſe ſucceſſive crops; but even *theſe beaſts* will not ſubmit to draw for their maſters, until they are *ſubdued* by *whips* and *goads*. Let us take care of our rights, and we *therein* take care of *our proſperity*. * "SLAVERY IS EVER PRECEDED BY SLEEP. *Individuals* may be *dependant* on miniſters, if they pleaſe. *States ſhould ſcorn it*;——and if *you* are not wanting *to yourſelves*, you will have a *proper regard* paid *you* by *thoſe*, to whom if you are not *reſpectable*, you will be *contemptible*. But——if *we have already forgot* the *reaſons* that urged us, with unexampled unanimity, to exert ourſelves two years ago—if *our zeal* for the public good is *worn out* before the *homeſpun cloaths*, which it cauſed us to have made—if *our reſolutions* are *ſo faint*, as by our preſent conduct to *condemn* our own late *ſucceſsful* example—if *we are not affected* by any reverence for the memory of our anceſtors, who tranſmitted to us that freedom in which they had been bleſt—if *we are not animated* by any regard for poſterity, to whom, by the moſt ſacred obligations, we are bound to deliver down the invaluable inheritance—*then*, indeed, any *miniſter*—or any *tool* of a miniſter——or any *creature* of a tool of a miniſter—or any *lower* ‡ *inſtrument of* § *adminiſtration*, if lower there be, is a *perſonage* whom it may be dangerous to offend.

I ſhall be extremely ſorry, if any man miſtakes my meaning in any thing I have ſaid. Officers employed by the crown, are, while according to the laws they conduct themſelves, intitled to legal obedience, and ſincere reſpect. Theſe it is a duty to render them; and theſe no good or prudent perſon will withhold. But when theſe officers, thro' raſhneſs or deſign, deſire to enlarge their authority beyond its due limits, and expect improper conceſſions to be made to them, from regard for the employments they bear, their attempts ſhould be conſidered as equal injuries to the crown and people, and ſhould be courageouſly and conſtantly oppoſed. To ſuffer our ideas to be confounded by *names* on ſuch occaſions, would be an *inexcuſable weakneſs*, and probably an *irremediable error*.

We have reaſon to believe, that ſeveral of his Majeſty's preſent miniſters are good men, and friends to our country; and it ſeems not unlikely, that by a particular concurrence of events, we have been treated a little more ſeverely than they wiſhed we ſhould be. *They* might not think it prudent to ſtem a torrent. But what is the difference to us, whether arbitrary acts take their riſe from miniſters, or are permitted by them? Ought any point to be allowed to ‡ a good miniſter, that ſhould be denied to a bad one? The mortality of miniſters, is a very frail mortality. A—— may ſucceed a *Shelburne*——A——may ſucceed a *Conway*.

We find a new kind of miniſter lately ſpoken of at home—"*The miniſter of the houſe of commons*." The term ſeems to have peculiar propriety when referred to theſe colonies, *with a different meaning annexed to it*, from that in which it is taken there. By the word "miniſter," we may underſtand not only a *ſervant of the crown*, but a *man of influence* among the commons, who regard themſelves as having a ſhare in the *ſovereignty* over us. The "miniſter of the houſe" may, in a point reſpecting the colonies, be ſo ſtrong, that the miniſter of the crown in the houſe, if he is a diſtinct perſon, may not chuſe, even where his ſentiments are favourable to us, to come to a pitched battle upon our account. For tho' I have the higheſt opinion of the deference of the houſe for the King's miniſter, yet he may be ſo good natured, as not to put it to the teſt, except it be for the mere and immediate profit of his maſter or himſelf.

But whatever kind of miniſter he is, that attempts to innovate *a ſingle iota* in the privileges of theſe colonies, him I hope you will *undauntedly oppoſe*; and that you will never ſuffer yourſelves to be either *cheated* or *frightened* into any *unworthy obſequiouſneſs*. On ſuch emergencies you may ſurely, without preſumption, believe that ALMIGHTY GOD himſelf will look down upon your righteous conteſt with gracious approbation. You will be a "*band of brothers*," cemented by the deareſt ties,—and ſtrengthened with inconceivable ſupplies of force and conſtancy, by that ſympathetic ardor, which animates good men, confederated in a good cauſe. Your *honor* and *welfare* will be, as they now are, moſt intimately concerned; and beſides—*you are aſſigned by divine providence*, in the appointed order of things, the *protectors of unborn ages*, whoſe *fate* depends upon your *virtue*. Whether *they* ſhall ariſe the *generous* and *indiſputable heirs* of the nobleſt patrimonies, or the *daſtardly* and *hereditary drudges* of imperious taſk-maſters, *you muſt determine*.

To diſcharge this double duty to *yourſelves* and to your *poſterity*, you have nothing to do, but to call forth into uſe the *good ſenſe* and *ſpirit* of which you are poſſeſſed. You have nothing to do, but to conduct your affairs *peaceably*—*prudently*—*firmly*—*jointly*. By *theſe means* you will ſupport the character of

* *It is not intended, by theſe words, to throw any reflection upon gentlemen, becauſe they are poſſeſſed of offices: For many of them are certainly men of virtue, and lovers of*

† *Deuteron.* vi. 7.

* *Monteſquieu's* Spirit of Laws, Book 14, Chap. 13.

‡ "*Inſtrumenta regni.* Tacitus's *Ann.*, Book 12, § 66.

§ *If any perſon ſhall imagine that he diſcovers, in theſe letters, the leaſt diſaffection towards our moſt excellent Sovereign, and the parliament of* Great-Britain, *or diſlike of the dependance of theſe colonies on that kingdom, I beg that ſuch perſon will not form any judgment on* particular expreſſions, *but will conſider the* tenor of all the letters taken together. *In that caſe, I flatter myſelf, that every unprejudiced reader will be* convinced, *that the true intereſts of* Great-Britain *are as dear to me, as they ought to be to every good ſubject.*

*If I am an* Enthuſiaſt *in any thing, it is in my zeal for the* perpetual dependance *of theſe colonies on their mother country.——A dependance founded on mutual benefits, the continuance of which can be ſecured only by* mutual affections. *Therefore it is, that with extreme apprehenſion I view the ſmalleſt ſeeds of diſcontent, which are unwarily ſcattered abroad.* Fifty *or* ſixty *years will make aſtoniſhing alterations in theſe colonies; and this conſideration ſhould render it the buſineſs of* Great-Britain *more and more to cultivate our good diſpoſitions towards her; But the misfortune is, that theſe* great men, *who are wreſtling for power at home, think themſelves very ſlightly intereſted in the proſperity of their country* fifty *or* ſixty *years hence, but are deeply concerned in blowing up a popular clamour for ſuppoſed* immediate advantages.

*For my part, I regard* Great-Britain *as a* bulwark, *happily fixed between theſe colonies and the powerful nations of* Europe. *That kingdom is our advanced poſt or fortification, which remaining ſafe, we, under its protection, enjoying peace, may diffuſe the bleſſings of religion, ſcience, and liberty, thro' remote wilderneſſes. It is therefore inconteſtibly our* duty, *and our* intereſt, *to ſupport the ſtrength of* Great-Britain. *When confiding in that ſtrength, ſhe begins to forget from whence it aroſe, it will be an eaſy thing to ſhew the ſource. She may readily be reminded of the loud alarm ſpread among her merchants and tradeſmen, by the univerſal aſſociation of the colonies, at the time of the* ſtamp-act, *not import any of her* manufactures.

*In the year* 1718, *the* Ruſſians *and* Swedes *entered into an agreement, not ſuffer* Great-Britain *to export any naval* ſtores *from their dominions but in* Ruſſian *or* Swediſh *ſhips, and at their own prices,* Great-Britain *was diſtreſſed.* Pitch *and* tar *roſe to* three pounds *a barrel. At length ſhe thought of getting theſe articles from the colonies; and the attempt ſucceeding, they fell down to* fifteen ſhillings. *In the year* 1756, Great-Britain *was threatened with an invaſion. An eaſterly wind blowing for ſix weeks, ſhe could not man her fleet, and the whole nation was thrown into the utmoſt conſternation. The wind changed. The* American *ſhips arrived. The fleet ſailed in ten or fifteen days. There are ſome other reflections on this ſubject, worthy of the moſt deliberate attention of the* Britiſh *parliament; but they are of ſuch a nature, that I do not chuſe to mention them publicly. I thought that I diſcharged my duty to my country, by taking the liberty, in the year* 1765, *while the* ſtamp-act *was in ſuſpence, of writing my ſentiments to a Gentleman of the greateſt influence at home, who afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf, by eſpouſing our cauſe in the debates concerning the repeal of that act.*

‡ *Ubi imperium ad ignaros aut minus bonos pervenit;* novum illud exemplum, *ab dignis & idoneis, ad indignos, & non idoneos* transfertur. Sall. *Bell. Cat.* § 50.

*freemen*, without losing that of *faithful subjects*—a good character in any government—one of the best under a *British* government—You will *prove*, that *Americans* have that true *magnanimity* of soul, that can resent injuries, without falling into rage; and that tho' your devotion to *Great-Britain* is the most affectionate, yet you can make *proper distinctions*, and know what you owe *to yourselves*, as well as *to her*—You will, at the same time that you advance your *interests*, advance your *reputation*—You will convince the world of the *justice of your demands*, and the *purity of your intentions*.—While all mankind must with unceasing applauses confess, that *you* indeed *deserve* liberty, who so *well understand* it, so *passionately love* it, so *temperately enjoy* it, and so *wisely*, *bravely*, and *virtuously assert*, *maintain*, and *defend* it.

"*Certe ego libertatem, quæ mihi a parente meo tradita est, experiar: Verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm est, quirites.*"

For my part, I am resolved to contend for the liberty delivered down to me by my ancestors; but whether I shall do it effectually or not, depends on you, my countrymen.

"However little soever one is able to write, yet when the liberties of one's country are threatened, it is still more difficult to be silent."

*A* FARMER.

Is there not the strongest probability, that if the universal sense of these colonies is immediately expressed by *resolves* of the assemblies, in support of their rights, by *instructions* to their agents on the subject, and by *petitions* to the crown and parliament for redress, these measures will have the same success now, that they had in the time of the *stamp-act*?

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*Mr.* RIND,

THE following Lines (if worthy a Place in your Paper) are designed as an Epithalamium on the Marriage of NATHANIEL CARPENTER, Esq; to Miss FANTLEROY; and are inscribed to him by his sincere Well wisher, A. B.

YE tuneful NINE inspire my Lay,
To celebrate the happiest Day,
That *yet* has chear'd the *Spring*;—
Haste, haste ye Flowers, and sweetly bloom;
And all ye tuneful Warblers come,
Hymeneal Notes to sing.

II.

For dear BRITANNIA's fav'rite YOUTH,
Has seal'd the Vows of Love and Truth
With the *Virginian* MAID:
*That* darling NYMPH, in *whose* sweet Mien,
Ten Thousand beauteous Charms are seen,
And every *Grace* display'd.

III.

Ye *Heav'n's* on high your Blessings pour,
In one unintermitted show'r,
To crown the *happy* PAIR;
O grant *them* every earthly Joy,
A prattling *Girl*, and valiant *Boy*,
Their future Wealth to share.

IV.

Grant them in sweet Content to live,
*Both* striving which most Joy shall give,
To crown each other's Love;
And when they moulder into Dust,
Raise their fond Souls among the *Just*,
In blissful *Realms* above.

## *Entered in the district of* YORK *river.*

*Jan.* 6. Sloop John, Ralph Meredith, from Philadelphia, with 2 Dutch fans, and 1 dozen of Windsor chairs.

*Feb.* 15. Elizabeth and Anne, John Hearding, from Bristol, with sundry European goods.

18. Nancy, Robert Robertson, from Barbados, with 10 hhds. of rum, and 10 barrels of Muscovado sugar.

*March* 3. Thomas and Mary, James Dunsley, from Madeira, with 50 pipes, 23 hhds. and 11 quarter casks of Madeira wine; 20,000 shingles, and 250 pipe staves, returned.

9. Marlborough, John Richards, from New-York, with 2 tierces of Molasses, 5 hhds. 2 tierces, and 5 barrels of refined sugar, 4 boxes of sugar candy, 4 boxes of chocolate, and 42 barrels of bread.

## *Cleared.*

*Jan.* 11 Kitty, Ralph Finch, for Barbados, with 1235 bushels of Indian corn, 310 bushels of pease, and 7360 staves.

14. Marlborough, John Richards, for New-York, with 300 bushels of pease, 200 ditto of corn, and 1 hhd. and a half of rum, returned.

*Feb.* 5. Rebecca, William Morris, for Barbados, with 3674 bushels of Indian corn, 769 ditto of pease, and 5000 shingles.

11. Sally, Nathaniel Day, for New-England, with 1600 bushels of corn, 150 ditto of pease, 25 ditto of wheat, 25 lb. of cotton, 160 lb. of pot iron, 2 barrels of sugar, and 1 hhd. of rum, part of his cargo inwards.

18. Patty, William Tarring, for New-England, with 1908 bushels of corn, 472 lbs. of pork, 60 lbs. of bacon, 110 bushels and a half of wheat, 8 bushels of beans, 5 hogsheads, and 3 barrels of rum, returned.

*March* 1. Nancy, John Tucker, for New-England, with 1200 bushels of corn, 20 ditto of wheat, 40 ditto of beans, 15 ditto of pease, 2 barrels of pork, 60 lbs. of cotton, and 1 hhd. and 1 barrel of rum, and 1 cask of sugar, returned.

16. Charming Nancy, George Martin, for Barbados, with 3516 bushels of corn, 325 ditto of pease, and 6000 shingles.

Jane and Elizabeth, Hudson Powell, for Barbados, with 2124 bushels and a half of corn, 400 bushels of pease, 13,500 shingles, 2 hhds. of tobacco, and 1 bag of snakeroot.

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*To be* SOLD *to the highest bidder, on* Tuesday *the 5th of* APRIL *next, at Mr.* THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE's *landing, on* Mattapony, *in* King William *county*,

A SLOOP of about SIXTY HOGSHEADS burthen, together with her rigging, sails, anchors, and cables. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and security.

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*A* SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY *for disposing of a tract of land, slaves, &c. belonging to the subscriber; and as it is intended to raise a sum of money to discharge my debts, I hope it will meet with that encouragement due to an honest intention.*

| Priz. | Val | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 of | 250 | TO consist of a valuable tract of land, lying in *Spotsylvania* county, on one of the branches of *Mattapony* river, containing four hundred acres, with pretty good improvements, *viz.* a dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, kitchen, dairy, meat-house, *&c.* a garden about one hundred and fifty feet square, and yard newly paled in. There are three valuable apple orchards on the said land. The plantation now rents for 12 l. *per annum*. |
| 1 of | 75 | A Negro man named *John*, about 37 years old, *Virginia* born, and an extraordinary good planter. |
| 1 of | 45 | A Negro wench named *Judy*, about 34 years old; she has had four children, and it is imagined is now with child. |
| 4 of | 5 20 | To consist of valuable household furniture, to be valued by three indifferent men. |
| 4 of | 5 20 | To consist of cattle, to be valued as above. |
| 4 of | 10 40 | To consist of horses, to be valued as above. |
| | 450 l. | |

15 Prizes.
75 Blanks.
90 Tickets, at 5 l. each, is 450 l.

The land may be entered upon the first day of *December* next, and the Negroes, *&c.* will be delivered at the same time.—The drawing will be at *Fredericksburg*, on the first day of the next *June* fair. The managers are Mr. *Roger Dixon*, and Mr *Alexander Wodrow*, of whom tickets may be had; as also of Capt. *William Johnston*, near *Caroline* court-house, Mr. *Francis Coleman* at the said court-house, Mr. *Benjamin Johnston* in *Fredericksburg*, and the subscriber at *Culpeper* court-house.

RICHARD JOHNSTON.

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NORFOLK, MARCH 24, 1768.

THE Subscriber purposes (and hopes to meet with proper encouragement, as he intends following a regular and fixed rule in all his transactions) to dispose of, on commission, all kinds of goods and merchandize, at private and public sale, for cash or credit, the commission very reasonable, let the sum total of a sale be never so small, not to exceed three *per cent.* the owners of the goods giving in, in writing, their instructions, which shall be punctually adhered to; if ordered to be sold for cash, their money ready and accounts to settle in two days from the conclusion of the sale, and for credit, bonds and notes ready to deliver up in three days, and great care taken no bad debts are made. Goods wanted to be conveyed from one port to another, by way of *Norfolk*, will be received at convenient wharfs and warehouses, from off the vessels into the warehouses by cranes, and back into the vessels in the same order; letters with which shall be duly answered, and one sent with the goods, making the storage aud trouble very moderate. Any kind of business employed in, shall be transacted most punctually. Advice from any quarter, with the premium lodged, policies of insurance shall be made out, and registered, and the same regard paid to the interest of the assured, as if he was present-himself; as I intend transacting every thing employed in, conformable to instructions, with the utmost punctuality; and my endeavours to remove many inconveniencies, traders up the country, and in *Maryland*, and elsewhere, labour under, hope to meet with their approbation, and shall want no conveniencies for storing any kind of merchandize, &c.

WILLIAM M'CAA.

*N. B.* I keep a chest purposely to put goods sold in, till the conclusion of the sale; and hope I shall give no offence to any purchasers, as only by this necessary precaution, will be enabled to comply with the above, which I make a fixed resolution not to break.

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THIS is to give NOTICE, that the executors of Col. CHARLES CARTER, deceased, will attend at Mr. ANTHONY HAY's in *Williamsburg*, from the first until the 6th day of *May* next, to receive the payments then due upon bond, from the several purchasers of slaves sold by them on the 9th day of *November* 1767, at *Rocky Ridge* in *Chesterfield* county. And the executors further desire those Gentlemen to whom any of the bonds then taken were paid, to attend there also, if they find it needful, that the executors may be discharged for their value. For, as it is their duty to settle the testator's accounts, and satisfy his creditors, as soon as possible, they will not only expect, but insist upon a punctuality, as well in the first as last payments; otherwise the bonds will be immediately put into the hands of a diligent attorney.

GLOUCESTER, *March* 21, 1768.

*To be* SOLD *for ready money, at* Gloucester *court-house, on* Wednesday *the* 13*th of* April *next*,

THIRTY CHOICE VIRGINIA BORN SLAVES,

Six fine blooded chariot HORSES, 20 hhds. of crop tobacco, the property of LEWIS BURWELL, taken in execution to satisfy a debt for which he became security for FRANCIS WILLIS, by

The SHERIFF.

*N. B.* At the same time and place, will be sold several other Negroes, taken by execution, for ready money.

*A* SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY, *for disposing of sundry* LANDS *and* SLAVES, CATTLE *and* HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, *belonging to the subscriber.*

| Priz. | Val | To. | Contents of the Prizes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 of | 500 | 500 | A PIECE of LAND, in *Spotsylvania*, near the centre of the county, containing, by estimation, 360 acres; whereon is upwards of 500 l. in buildings, mostly new, for which I, about 7 years ago, refused 750 l. a remarkable place for a public house, the court, when removed from FREDERICKSBURG, was usually held, and where, in all likelihood, if ever finally removed, would be placed; several fine young orchards, apple, peach and cherry. |
| 2 of | 55 | 110 | A Negro man *Sam*, about 40 years old, cost me 56 l. about 6 months ago. A lot and houses in *Fairfax* town, *Culpeper* county, sold for 45 l. cash 7 years ago, for which I gave £. 68-16-8 about one year ago. |
| 1 of | 50 | 50 | A piece of land on *Mattapony* river, supposed to contain one hundred acres, cost me 50 l. a few months ago. |
| 2 of | 45 | 90 | A Negro man *Africk*, about 30 years old, has one bandy knee, a trusty healthy fellow. A Negro girl *Nan*, about 12 years old; I paid 33 l. cash for her about two years ago, a fine girl, raised in the house, and very handy. |
| 20 of | 5 | 100 | Twenty lots of cattle to be valued after drawing. |
| 20 of | 5 | 100 | Valuable household furniture, chiefly new. |

46 Prizes 950 l.
144 Blanks

190 Tickets at 5 l. £. 950.

The drawing to be at the *Long Ordinary* in *Fredericksburg*, on *Wednesday* the 26th of *October* next. The managers will be inserted in the next, and of whom tickets may be had.

The lands may be entered on immediately after drawing, and the other particulars delivered up. No imposition can be suggested, the whole being rated greatly below their real value. The reason of my falling on this method, is (I assure the public) to pay my debts, and prevent imposition; and that too prevailing custom falling on me, which has on many in this colony, *i. e.* selling estates by execution at half value. As this I affirm is the motive, I hope it will meet with applause and encouragement. Such who will oblige me in forwarding it, shall assuredly meet with the unfeigned thanks of

*Their most obedient humble servant*,
BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

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*To be* SOLD, *at the late dwelling house of the Reverend Mr. Commissary* ROBINSON, *deceased, in* King *and* Queen *county, on* Thursday *the* 14*th day of* April *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day*,

ALL his personal ESTATE, consisting of plate, kitchen and household furniture (amongst which are several good beds, mahogany chairs and tables, china, &c.) a valuable library of books, a pole chair, some good horses, flocks of cattle, sheep and hogs. Credit will be allowed to those that purchase above the value of THIRTY SHILLINGS till the first day of *December* next, upon giving bond and approved security to

RICHARD CORBIN,
CH^r. ROBINSON, } adr^s.

At the same time, several valuable house servants, and carpenters, will be hired out.

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*Maryland, Prince George's county, March* 13*th*, 1768.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on *Tuesday* night, the eighth of this instant, a large sorrel mare, near 15 hands high, branded on the near buttock I S; she has a large star on her forehead, paces very fast, inclinable to trot up hill, takes up one of her hind feet as if a little lame, shod all fours, and her shoes corked, her make before, and countenance, much resembles a stallion. Whoever brings her to the subscriber, shall have eight dollars reward, with reasonable charges if brought home, and sixteen for the thief if he be convicted, paid by

HUMPHREY BELT.

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*Mr.* RIND,

I DESIRE this may have a PLACE in your PAPER, as soon as possible. I advertise this for fear any body should be afflicted with the same disorder that my spouse was, and should not know how to find a remedy for it. About twelve years ago, a small lump appeared in one of her breasts, and it grew till it had affected above one half of it. She applied to every person of skill that she could hear of, and amongst the rest to Doctor FLEMING, and Doctor CABELL, who told her that it was a cancer of the worst sort, telling her not to have any thing done to it, for when it broke, it would cost her her breast, if not her life. It afterwards broke, and appeared extremely bad. Sometime after I heard of one CONSTANT WOODSON, in *Prince Edward* county, who understood curing of cancers. To her I applied, and in a short time she made a perfect cure of it, without diminishing any other part of the breast, but what the cancer was in.

*Nov.* 27, 1767. JAMES KIRK.

*N. B.* This advertisement never came to hand till this week.

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NOW in the GAOL of *Gloucester* county, a negro woman who is a runaway, and says she belongs to the estate of one ARMISTEAD RUSSELL, of *New-Kent* county, and was this year hired to PETER MASSIE, of the said county. She has been tried here for felony, and had her Clergy. Her master or owner may have her, on paying the charge of this advertisement, and her prison fees, by applying to

WILLIAM KEMP, Gaoler

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PETERSBURG, *March* 18, 1768.

THE Subscriber intending for *England* in *May* next, requests all persons indebted to *Rumbold*, *Walker*, and *Tabb*, to make payment at or before the ensuing *April* General Court. He hopes those it may concern, will so far regard this notice, as to prevent farther trouble, which will much oblige

JOHN TABB.

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NORFOLK, *March* 15, 1768.

*To be* SOLD *by the Executors of* JOSHUA NICHOLSON, *on the* 2*d day of* April *next*,

A WELL built new SNOW, carpenters and out side joiners work compleatly finished; fifty-one feet keel, twenty-one feet beam, nine feet clear in the lower hold, three and a half clear between decks.—Two hundred pounds of the money to be paid down, or bond and security, with interest from the day of sale; the other part on bond and security, in twelve months, without interest.

JAMES NICHOLSON,
WILLIAM NICHOLSON,
MATTHEW GODFREY,
DANIEL HUTHINGS, C } executors.

NORFOLK, *March* 15, 1768.

THE ſubſcriber being under the diſagreeable neceſſity of going to *England*, to look after a ſum of money due me, I take this method of acquainting all thoſe that have any demands againſt me, that I have made over my whole eſtate, in truſt, to gentlemen, to be ſold for the benefit of my creditors, ſhould I be ſo unfortunate as not to recover the ſum owing me in *London*; for which place I propoſe to leave this colony, early next month. WILLIAM BRADLEY.

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*To be run for at* AQUIA, *on the 1ſt* Thurſday *in* May *next*,

A PURSE of twenty-five pounds, by any horſe, mare, or gelding. Horſes of fourteen hands high, to carry nine ſtone; to ſize above and below, ſeven pounds for every inch; two mile heats, the beſt two heats in three. Horſes deſigned to run, to be entered at Mr. *Telverton Peyton*'s the day before the race, and meaſured by a gentleman choſen for the purpoſe. A ſubſcriber to pay twenty ſhillings entrance, a non-ſubſcriber to pay three pounds. The entrance money to be for the ſecond beſt horſe. There are gentlemen appointed truſtees, that will pay the money at the ſtake, to the winning horſe; and alſo to decide diſputes, in caſe any ariſe.

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*The* ENGLISH *Horſe*

# ARISTOTLE,

FIFTEEN hands two inches high, ſtands this ſeaſon at Mr. *Benjamin Binum*'s, in the lower end of *Brunſwick* county, to cover mares at twenty ſhillings the leap, or three pounds the ſeaſon, ready money. Good paſturage for mares gratis.

Ariſtotle was got by the Cullen Arabian, his dam by Crab, his grandam by Hobgoblin, his great grandam by the Godolphin Arabian, his great great grandam was a famous mare called White Cheeks.

LITTLEBURY HARDYMAN.

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I HAVE BOATS for the uſe of my ferry equal to any in the Government, and can give greater diſpatch than any Ferry-keeper upon *Potomack* river, except Capt. Laidler; I will venture to affirm that I can ſet over twenty horſes and three carriages in an hour. GERARD HOOE.

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*To be* SOLD *on twelve months credit, by virtue of a deed of truſt made us by Mr.* ROBERT HUTCHINGS, *in* DINWIDDIE *county*,

SUNDRY tracts of LAND.

One hundred and fifty acres of land in *Mecklenburg* county, near *Royſter*'s ferry, on the South ſide of *Roanoke* river, alſo four hundred acres of land contiguous to the above land, on *Tueſday* the 12th day of *April* next. Four hundred acres of land on *Juniper* creek, in *Lunenburg* county, on *Friday* the 15th day of *April* next. One hundred and fifty acres of land on *Cox*'s road, about twenty miles from *Peterſburg*, whereon Mr. *Hutchings* formerly lived, alſo one hundred and fifty acres, alſo one hundred acres of land on the ſame road, about a mile higher up, whereon the ſaid *Robert Hutchings* now lives, known by the name of *Wynne*'s Ordinary, on *Tueſday* the 19th day of *April* next. Each tract of land to be ſold on the premiſes on the day of ſale.

DUNCAN ROSE,
JOHN JENNINGS, } Truſtees.

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Orange* county, *Virginia*, the 31ſt of *December*, 1767, a ſervant man named THOMAS WISE, about 25 years old, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, had on when he went away, a ſagathy coat of a lightiſh colour, with metal buttons waſhed with ſilver, and lined with linen; a dark kerſey waiſtoat lined with plaid, and metal buttons; one white ſhirt, one oznabrigs do. He is a man of a fair complexion with reddiſh hair. He ſtole when he run away, a blue German ſerge waiſtcoat, with metal buttons, and a *Virginia* cloth do. without ſleeves, alſo a Dutch gun ſquare up the barrel about a foot, the ſtock has been cut for a bayonet; alſo a tin kettle that would hold about a gallon. He ſays that he is a *Yorkſhireman* born, and talks broad. Any perſon that apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol in this colony, ſo as I may get him, ſhall have forty ſhillings reward, and if in any other province four pounds, paid by

JAMES MAGINESS.

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# PARTNER

STANDS at my Plantation, in *Brunſwick*, two miles from the court-houſe, and will cover mares at twenty ſhillings the leap, three pounds the ſeaſon, or five ponnds to enſure a foal. The money to be paid when the mares are taken away. Thoſe who take ſingle leaps pay at the ſtable door. Good paſturage for mares gratis. I will take the beſt care poſſible of them; but will not be accountable fer any that may get away.

ARMISTEAD LIGHTFOOT.

Thoſe gentlemen who did not ſettle for their mares laſt year, are deſired to account with my Overſeer, *Thomas Goldſon*, who will give proper diſcharges for any money paid him. A. L.

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RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Dinwiddie* county, about three years ago, a likely *Virginia* born Negro man named HARRY, who formerly belonged to the eſtate of *Nathaniel Crawley*, that lived in a place called *Indianfield*, in *York* county; and was taken by execution, and ſold at public ſale, when purchaſed by me. He is a low ſquat well made fellow, about 24 or 25 years of age, but no particular marks, more than that he is thick lipped. As to his cloaths he had on when he went away, it is imagined are worn out, or changed. He was taken up laſt *May* was twelve months, and delivered to me in *Williamſburg*, but made his eſcape in a few hours. It is ſuſpected he is now lying lurking about in the neighbourhood where he formerly lived, if not concealed by ſome perſon thereabouts. Therefore I do hereby forewarn all perſons from entertaining or harbouring the ſaid Negro one hour, for if it can be proved it is done by any perſon whatever, they may depend I will go to the very rigour of the law. I alſo forewarn all Captains or Maſters of veſſels from carrying him out of the colony. And do alſo offer a reward of 50*ſ.* to any perſon that will apprehend the ſaid Negro fellow, and deliver him to Capt. *Edward Power*, on *Queen's* creek, in *York* county; or five pounds, if delivered to me in the ſaid county of *Dinwiddie*.

HENRY BRODNAX.

*N. B.* The ſaid fellow is a fair ſpoken, deceiving, ſlippery chap.

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TAKEN up on *Ellis*'s Fork, in *Amelia* county, a ſorrel MARE, about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a large blaze in her face, and ſome ſaddle ſpots, branded on the near buttock with five diamonds in a piece; alſo a bay colt with a large blaze in his face, neither dock'd nor branded, his hind feet white, and is ſuppoſed to be a foal of the ſaid mare. Poſted and appraiſed, the mare to 3l. and the colt to 2l. 5s. WILLIAM HURT.

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*Frederickſburg, March* 9, 1768.

THE partnerſhip of *Iſaac Heſlop*, and company, being diſſolved, all perſons who have any demands againſt them, are deſired to apply to *Iſaac Heſlop* for payment; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to come and ſettle their accounts with him, to whom all the debts are now aſſigned.

ISAAC HESLOP, and company.

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*Frederickſburg, March* 9, 1768.

I INTEND to leave this colony ſoon, for a few months; therefore deſire that all perſons indebted to me, will be ſpeedy in making payment. It is expected that thoſe who cannot fully diſcharge, will ſettle, and give bond for their balances. The buſineſs will be carried on as uſual in my abſence.

ISAAC HESLOP.

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*Frederickſburg, March* 4, 1768.

ALL perſons having had dealings with *Lenox, Scott*, and company, at their ſtore lately kept in the town of *Frederickſburg*, or elſewhere, are deſired to take notice, that Mr. *James Somervell*, of the ſaid town of *Frederickſburg*, is duly authorized and impowered to ſettle all the ſaid company's accounts, and to receive all debts due to them.

JOHN MITCHELL.

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*Frederickſburg, March* 4, 1768.

ALL perſons indebted to *Lenox, Scott*, and company, are deſired to take notice, that every debtor who ſhall fail to come and ſettle their accounts before the firſt day of *June* next, will be immediately dealt with according to law, without reſpect to any perſon or perſons whatſoever.

JAMES SOMERVELL.

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AS the badneſs of the weather prevented the ſale of Negroes advertiſed the ſeventh of this inſtant at the *Rocky Ridge*: This is to give notice, that there will be twenty likely *Virginia* born

SLAVES

ſold at the ſame place, on Tueſday the 12th of *April* next, if fair, if not, the next fair day; one half the purchaſe money to be paid at the *Oyer* court in *June* next; credit for the remainder until the firſt day of *May* 1769. Bonds, with approved ſecurity, will be required.

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*Maryland, February* 28, 1768.

*To be* SOLD *by the Subſcriber, to the higheſt bidder, at* Fauquier *court-houſe, in the colony of* Virginia, *on* Thurſday *the 28th of* April *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day after*,

SEVERAL parcels of land, lying in the ſaid county, *to wit*, the plantation on which Mr. *George Lamkin* lately dwelt, about 6 miles above the ſaid court-houſe, containing 100 acres, conveniently ſituated for an inn. Five hundred acres near *Gooſe* creek, being the tract on which *Thomas Furr*, and ſeveral other tenants, now live. This land is level, well watered, wooded, and proper either for farming or planting, and on it are ſeveral ſmall orchards. The other contains 292 acres, and lies in the fork of *Gooſe* creek and *Chattin* run (and very near to the tracts of 500 acres): On this a ſmall plantation is cleared, ſome houſes built, about 30 acres of meadow ground ready for laying down with graſs ſeed, and about as much more to clear; 300 apple, a few peach, cherry, and apricot trees, are planted out, and a griſt mill lately erected. Theſe lands were advertiſed to have been ſold the 21ſt of *December* laſt; but the weather proving bad, prevented it. Should any perſon incline to treat for the whole before the day of ſale, they may do it at *Port-Tobacco* with DANIEL JENIFER.

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# For Ready Caſh,

*To be* SOLD *in conſequence of a Decree of* GLOUCESTER *county Court, on the 1ſt* Thurſday *in the next month, at* Glouceſter *Court-houſe*,

ABOUT 700 acres of valuable land, which was the property of the late Doctor *John Symmer*, deceaſed, lying in *Kingſton* pariſh, in *Glouceſter* county, near the head of *North* River, on which is a great deal of good timber, both oak and pine. The ſaid land will be ſold altogether, or in parcels, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

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*Will be* SOLD *at Capt.* Madden's, *in* Prince William *county, on* Tueſday *the 12th day of* April *next, on terms to be agreed on at the day of ſale*,

SEVEN thouſand acres of land, part of the *Brenton* tract. The whole will be laid off in parcels of two hundred acres each. The land is ſo well known in *Virginia*, that I ſhall only ſay, it pays no quitrent, and a ſufficient and ſatisfactory title will be made to the purchaſers. To any one inclinable to purchaſe, it will be neceſſary to pay one third down: Three years credit will be given for one half of the remaining ſum, and ſix years for the other, with or without intereſt, as may be agreed on. The ſubſcriber will be ready to treat with any one for any part of the ſame, before the above term.

R. BRENT.

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*Cumberland* [illegible]*ty, March* 1, 1768.

JANUS, STANDS this ſeaſon at my ſtable in order for covering Mares, at four pounds the ſeaſon, or twenty-ſix ſhillings the leap. Thoſe who do not pay the money upon taking away their mares, muſt give bond, payable in *October* next. I have exceeding good paſturage; but will not be anſwerable for any mares getting away, tho' great care ſhall be take nto prevent it. RICHARD JAMES.

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*To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, before Mr.* Hay's *door, in* Williamſburg, *on* Monday *the 2d day of* May *next*,

THE VALUABLE PLANTATION at *Capahoſick* ferry, *York* county, containing about thirteen hundred acres, ſo well known, and ſo particularly deſcribed for its many advantages in a former advertiſement. The time of payment to be made agreeable to the Hon. *William Nelſon*, Eſq; who will make it eaſy to the purchaſer. FRANCIS WILLIS.

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*Feb.* 10, 1768.

*To be* SOLD *at private* SALE,

SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND in *Charles City*, pleaſantly ſituate on *James* river; 4 acres of land, with a water griſt mill, on *Mayſer*'s creek, in the ſame county; and two thouſand acres of land in *Halifax* county; they will be ſold altogether, or divided into lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Theſe lands were the eſtate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his truſtees) for the benefit of his creditors. As a ſale of theſe lands has been before advertiſed, but not effected; it may not be improper, to aſſure the public, that an abſolute diſpoſal of them is now intended; and that we ſhall be ready at all times to receive propoſals for the whole, or any part thereof. Mr. *John Chriſtian* (who lives thereon) will ſhew the land in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH,
JAMES BELSCHES,
JERMAN BAKER.

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*To be SOLD, on twelve Months Credit*,

ABOUT Twenty Thouſand Acres of Land, in the County of *Amherſt*. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the Executors of *Philip Grymes*, Eſq; deceaſed, and lives in the County of *Amherſt*) or to the Subſcriber.

LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

*N. B.* An indiſputable Title will be made, and the Land laid off in Lots, as may ſuit the Purchaſers.

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*Charles City, September* 28, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, on *Dan* river, near *Boyd*'s ford, containing 1010 acres, about 500 of which is very fine low ground. Alſo, one other tract, on *Baniſter* river, containing about 1300 acres; five hundred of this is fine low ground, and the high land extremely good; both theſe plantations are in excellent order for cropping, with fifteen hands each. Alſo, one other tract, of about 1600 acres, in *Brunſwick* county, near *Sweed*'s bridge; this is fine lively land, about 30 miles from *Bolling's Point*, has good buildings on it, and is in good order for cropping. On the above plantations, are large ſtocks, and about ſixty negroes; the whole or any part of which will be ſold. For terms apply to

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

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A SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY

FOR diſpoſing of one hundred and forty-ſix LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than £. 20, which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

| | lots | value | rents |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. | £. |
| Inſpection at *Page*'s, 5 lots at 12 years purchaſe, | - | 840 | 70 |
| Do. *Crutchfield*'s, 6 lots at do. | - | 720 | 60 |
| | | 1560 | 130 |
| Lots improved, each half acre, at £. 20 - | 135 | 2700 | |
| | | 4260 | 130 |
| 137 Prizes. - - - - 263 Blanks. | 137 | | |
| 400 Tickets at £. 10 each, | - | 4000 | |

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. *Anthony Hay*'s in *Williamſburg*, on the 4th *Thurſday* in *April* 1768. Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing, may give bond to carry intereſt from that time. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſqrs; managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber. MANN PAGE.

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THE executors having been diſappointed in the SALE of the LANDS belonging to the late Col. *Charles Carter*, of *King George* (according to act of aſſembly impowering them) at Mr. *Neavill*'s ordinary, on the 15th of *September*, as before advertiſed, give notice, that they are at all times ready to treat with any perſon for any part of thoſe Lands, *to wit*, Fourteen thouſand acres of valuable high and low grounds, in *Prince William* and *Fauquier* counties, on *Broad Run* and *Kettle Run*, which are already laid off in lots; within 25 or 30 miles of public navigation, both on *Potowmack* and *Rappahannock* rivers, abounding in fine ſtreams for mills, and timber very ſufficient for all kinds of plantation uſe.

LANDON CARTER,
tf CHARLES CARTER.

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WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the main Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12ſ6 *per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 7ſ. the Firſt Week, and 2ſ. each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.